

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER
U. S. WEATHER BUREAU
August 15, 1918—Last twenty-four hours' rainfall, .04. Temperature, Min. 74; Max. 83. Weather, Partly Cloudy.

Hawaiian Gazette

FOOD FORECAST FOR TODAY
One Meatless and One Wheatless Meal

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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1918—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NUMBER 4765

FIGHTING LESS INTENSE THOUGH ALLIES ACHIEVE FURTHER GAINS

British Practically Wipe Out Habuerne Salient and Keep In Contact With Enemy When He Falls Further Back

GERMANS READY TO GIVE UP AS TANKS COME ON

French Secure Advantages and At Some Points Are Awaiting Arrival of Artillery Before Continuing Attack

NEW YORK, August 16—(Associated Press)—Although only minor engagements were reported yesterday along the greater part of the Picardy front, the day has not passed without some important advantages won by the Allies.

Between Chaulnes and Roye two important points were won by Canadian troops, who drove the Germans out of Damery, three miles northwest of Roye, and Parvillers, a mile still further to the northwest. The Canadians took a number of prisoners. Southeast of Proyart, to the north of Chaulnes, the British also advanced their line slightly.

SALIENT ELIMINATED

North of the Somme, between Albert and Arras, the British are maintaining their contact with the Germans, who are here falling back and attempting to readjust their line. The Germans have crossed to the east bank of the Ancre in a number of places, the British following promptly and harrying the enemy. The Habuerne salient has been practically eliminated by these German requirements, which are believed to be only the first of a number of such retrograde movements the Germans have in mind. Apparently they will be compelled to readjust their entire line from Arras as far south as th Somme.

BRING UP ARTILLERY

On the south the French are waiting for their heavy artillery to be brought up and in the meanwhile are clearing the ground of the enemy in the neighborhood of Lassigny, where the Germans continue to fall back slowly. Between the Matz and the Oise Rivers, near Ribecourt, the French continued to make gains in minor engagements. During Thursday night there were a number of violent artillery duels on this front.

The French now occupy all the high ground around Lassigny Massif and are working down the north and eastern sides. Further German retreats here are looked for.

Summing up the results of the offensive in Picardy, which has now passed through its first stage, and the results of the Marne offensive, which also has ended for the time being, Foch has regained nearly eighteen hundred square miles of territory and has improved the situation along the entire western front. The number of prisoners taken during the month is unofficially given at 75,000, and the number of guns at 1700.

Surrender Readily

Unofficial figures of the captures in Picardy were given out last night in London, this report showing that the Franco-British armies have taken 34,000 prisoners, while by count the number of captured guns on the Picardy front is 670. This report states that the number of prisoners is being added to almost hourly as the Germans surrender almost as soon as the British tanks get near them.

The British official communique of the fighting yesterday says that there have been no striking developments for the day. The main German force is apparently concentrated between Chaulnes and Roye.

OVER THE TOP THEY GO—One of the official reports of American activities in the Aisne-Marne offensive said: "Following two hours of artillery fire, the Americans went over the top on a mile and a half front at 6:45 o'clock. Under the protection of a rolling barrage from the light guns, backed up by the heavy artillery directed against the back areas our men went forward gallantly in two waves. The artillery fire was accurate and our men advanced with the steadiness of veterans." Note the complete marching equipment carried by the men and perfect order and the lack of haste.



GERMAN COMMANDER IS ALARMED AT LOSSES CAUSED BY AVIATORS

WASHINGTON, August 16—(Associated Press)—Intense air activity has been a feature of the past few days. Not only has this extended daily along and well over the fighting front where the aircraft engage one another and are subjected to the ground fire but the Allied planes have also made air excursions far behind the enemy lines and have inflicted such damages as to seriously alarm civilians and military officials as well.

On the fighting front yesterday the British downed twenty-two enemy fighting planes and shot others down to make descent, out of control. Fifteen British machines are reported missing.

During an indication of where the alleged losses were inflicted the German official report issued in Berlin has claimed that twenty-four Allied planes had been downed.

Prisoners taken by the British army have reported to headquarters at the British front that the German commander has become seriously alarmed by the recent "bloody losses" that have resulted from the fire of the Allied aviators. He has ordered the immediate construction of large underground shelters and the perfection of a system for the ringing of alarms.

On Monday, Allied aviators conducted a successful raid upon Frankfurt and an official report from there received at Geneva said the aviators dropped twenty-six bombs and killed twelve citizens. Unofficial reports reaching Geneva say that the unofficial report of the losses from this raid are far heavier than these figures.

On Sunday and Monday American aviators conducted bombing expeditions back of the enemy lines and bombed the railroad lines and yards at Languyon, Dommary, Harcourt and Couffaux. All of the planes returned safely.

UNION WAR FUND DRIVE TO COME IN NOVEMBER

NEW YORK, August 16—(Associated Press)—Plans have been started for a great drive to raise funds for purposes that are of the utmost value in the conduct of the war and the week beginning November 11 has been selected by the committee in charge of the arrangements of details.

Through the November drive there is to be raised a Union war fund of \$145,000,000 in using the proceeds of which the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the war camp community service and other organizations will participate.

Recognizing the tremendous value and importance of the work which the Young Men's Christian Association is doing in France and at the various concentration and training camps and its consequent greater needs for funds, its share will be one hundred million dollars.

The Y. W. C. A. and the war camp community fund will share alike, each receiving \$15,000,000. The American Library association which is also doing a splendid work will receive three and a half million dollars.

REFUSE TO PAY FINES

Woman Suffragists Insist On Cells

WASHINGTON, August 16—(Associated Press)—Twenty-six woman suffragists are going to jail in their zeal for their cause. They refuse to pay the fines that have been imposed upon them and equally refuse to permit the payment of fines by husbands, relatives or friends. They will go to jail as martyrs or they will go free without punishment is the stand which they have taken.

The twenty-six advocates of equal rights for women face jail terms varying from five to ten days in different instances. They are members of the party that was broken up by the police while conducting a demonstration in the square before the White House to express their indignation at the delay of the senate in voting upon the resolution which will permit the submission of the constitutional amendment to grant the ballot to women to be submitted to the states.

The suffragists no longer have any grievance against President Wilson and the representatives of the lower house. They recognize that the chief executive has exerted his influence in their behalf as strongly as can well be asked and has expressed his own convictions and desires clearly to the country and the world.

MAY IMPORT JAPANESE FOOD FOR JAPANESE

WASHINGTON, August 15—(Official)—The war trade board has authorized the importation of 5000 tons of Japanese prepared vegetables and other specialties for consumption by Japanese residents of the United States. The foodstuffs in question are on the prohibited import list but the board has authorized an exception on the representation of the Japanese embassy that the importation of these delicacies would contribute greatly to the pleasure and comfort of the Japanese residents.

UNITED IN PROTESTS ON OIL LAND DECREES

WASHINGTON, August 15—(Associated Press)—The United States and Great Britain have joined in a diplomatic protest to the Mexican government against President Carranza's oil land decrees, which it is contended, are practically confiscatory.

The American and English oil companies involved have agreed to meet the terms of the decrees which, they contend, would take their properties from them and have agreed to depend on their governments for protection.

MIKADO COMES TO AID OF SUBJECTS

Gives Three Million Yen To Buy Rice and Government Appropriates Ten Million

TOKIO, August 15—(Special to Nippon Jiji)—Emperor Yoshihito came to the fore today in the rice riot situation in Japan, when a donation of 3,000,000 yen was announced by his majesty to a relief fund for the poor.

The emperor, who is now at the Tanomozawa summer villa at Nikko, was apparently grieved over the situation when a report of disturbances in most of the large cities throughout the empire was made to him by Baron K. Hatano, minister of imperial household.

In announcing a donation of three million yen the emperor asked his household minister that "everything possible be done immediately to relieve the poor people from suffering on account of prohibitive prices of rice."

The example set by the emperor greatly moved the hearts of his people and many generous donations were announced by the rich to a relief fund.

Meanwhile the government, in an extraordinary cabinet session this morning, decided that an urgent appropriation of 10,000,000 yen be made at once to meet the emergency. This great sum will be spent for compulsory purchases of all rice supplies available by the government and for importation of rice from Korea and China to increase the supplies at hand and force the prices lower. The government is now selling rice at a remarkably low price, regardless of the quotations on the markets.

Disorders Spread

The riot situation as it stands today is in no way better than yesterday and riots were reported from Osaka, Kyoto, Kobe, Fukuoka, Fukuoka, Kure, Tsu, Kawanabe, Fukuoka, Maizuru, Oka, Yamato, Hiroshima, Sakai and from fully as many other small cities.

In the city of Osaka the disturbance was the largest and fiercest that has occurred since the riots became a favorite pastime of the hungry Japanese all over the empire. More than 100,000 men and women were estimated to have taken part in the demonstration and the fourth army division with headquarters in the city had to be called out to quell the mob.

In Kobe the mob repeated arson tactics. A great camphor factory owned by Suzuki, whose rice establishment was a few days ago burned down by the angry mob, was attacked and set afire.

The mob then marched to the suburb of the city where Suzuki's great country villa was located and this was also set on fire. The mob shouted "Banzaï" over and over again as the rice profiteer's camphor factory and country home were consumed by flames quickly.

In Kyoto the mob resisted the soldiery and police all through Tuesday night and until Wednesday morning when it was finally dispersed.

AMERICAN TROOPS KEPT IN VERY BEST HEALTH

WASHINGTON, August 15—(Associated Press)—American troops are setting a world's record for health and low death rate. Surgeon General Blue announced that the deaths resulting from disease among soldiers for the week ending July 26 were at the rate of 1.6 per 1000 per year. Such a record has never been surpassed by any military establishment.

VAST ARMY PLANS TOLD TO SENATORS

More Than Three Million Combat Troops Will Be In France Before Next June

WASHINGTON, August 15—(Associated Press)—Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, chairman of the military affairs committee, in the senate today, said that General March, chief of staff, has told the senate committee on military affairs that it is up to the United States to put enough men into France to win the war on the west front.

Chamberlain told the deeply interested senators that March has expressed the belief that 4,000,000 Americans under one commander could go through the German lines wherever they pleased.

He revealed that the war department's program contemplates the formation of eighty army divisions, of 40,000 men each, or a total of more than three million combat troops, in our army in France before next June. The plan then also contemplates eighteen divisions in training at home.

All men who are called into active service under the new draft will be in France by June, March told the military committee.

Baker Tells Policy Secretary Baker told the committee that the policy of President Wilson and the war department contemplates the concentration of American forces on the west front, including Italy, and Baker said:

"The theory of the fighting for the future is that we must force the issue to win on the western front." General March also said that if the draft ages are fixed at from eighteen to forty-five years, the volunteer system of recruiting for the army will automatically disappear.

W. S. S.

TELEPHONE LINES TO EXTEND VERY LITTLE

WASHINGTON, August 16—(Associated Press)—Little extension of the service of the telephone lines of the country can be expected until after the end of the war. They are to look after the ordinary and essential business of the communication systems and that is about as far as they will be permitted to go.

Orders were yesterday issued to the telephone companies by Postmaster General Burleson, director of communication, to confine their extensions to meeting the war needs of the country and the most vital commercial needs only. They are also ordered to proceed expeditiously with the consolidation of their systems.

ITALIANS ACHIEVE IMPORTANT GAINS

WASHINGTON, August 16—(Associated Press)—Material improvement of positions by the Italian forces is told in the official report received from Rome last night. The engagements were largely of a local nature but through them the Italians have secured some dominating positions.

BOLSHEVIKI FORCES SEEM NEAR ROUT AS ALLIES MAKE ADVANCE

Soviet Forces Reported As Already Evacuating Moscow And Czech-Slovaks Are Greatly Heartened; Russians Flock to Allied Standards

WASHINGTON, August 16—(Associated Press)—All of the news reflecting upon the situation in Russia and Siberia indicate that the Bolshevik forces are nearing rout, unofficial but apparently well authenticated reports indicating that the soviet troops have already begun evacuating Moscow.

In contrast with this the Czech-Slovak forces are greatly heartened and their courage and confidence has been vastly increased by the movements of the Allies south from Archangel and west from Vladivostok. Already the Allied advance from Archangel is more than a hundred miles and before these forces the Bolsheviks are indicate that the Bolshevik forces are nearing route, unofficial but retreating and it is reported they are committing atrocities and leaving devastation and sorrow in their wake. Other reports tell of Russians flocking in hundreds to the standard of the Allies.

Further heartening news was that of the arrival of British forces at Baku, crossing northwestern Persia to reach this port on the Caspian from which last reports said that the Germans were concentrating nearby preparatory to efforts to dislodge the Russians.

The positions of the British at Baku may interrupt the enemy's outlet to the sea and deprive the Central Powers of the valuable Baku oil fields.

In explanation of the Russian situation and the course that has been pursued by the United States consul general at Moscow an official statement was yesterday issued by the department of state which says:

On July 29 Premier Lenin declared repeatedly before an official gathering of the Soviets that a state of war existed between the Russian republic and the Allied powers. A diplomatic representative of Great Britain and consular representatives of France, Italy and the United States inquired of the commissariat of foreign affairs if Lenin's declaration should not be considered a declaration of war involving the de facto relations and the departure of the consuls. Minister Tchitcherine said such need not be so, that Lenin's declaration referred to a state of defense rather than a state of war, and the government desired to continue relations with the Entente powers as it did with Germany in analogous circumstances.

The consuls demanded that this explanation must be made public by the head of the government. Publicity Refused Three days later, August 2, Tchitcherine replied that inasmuch as Lenin's utterances were behind closed doors, at a meeting at which an agent of the Allies was present only by special courtesy on the part of the Soviet government, a public explanation could not be given about a non public utterance.

Hosts As Hostages In his third report Consul Poole refers to the arrests of British and French citizens in Moscow. On August 5, at a conference between Minister Tchitcherine and the consuls general of Sweden, Japan, the United States and France, the Soviet government gave its solemn assurance that Allied persons having diplomatic or unofficial character would not be molested. Tchitcherine said these persons were civil prisoners, arrested in accordance with the practices of war for internment. He added that no responsibility could be assumed for the future safety of such persons because Great Britain and France had already attacked Archangel without a declaration of war.

Soviet Official Warned United States Consul Poole replied that he was without knowledge of what had taken place in the north but he warned Tchitcherine that the people of the Allied nations could not be intimidated and the initiation of a system of reprisals by the Soviet government could only result in individual members of the government being held responsible personally, and in the loss by the Bolsheviks of whatever respect it might now be accorded in the minds of the civilized world.

The fourth message of Poole is dated August 6 and says that the state authorities at Moscow had forcibly entered the consulates general of France and England on August 5, arrested the consuls general and their staffs but released the untiring good offices of the Swedish consul general.

Consuls Are Departing Guards around the consulates would not permit British and French subjects to approach them. Feeling no assurance that the American consulate would not be violated at any moment, Poole destroyed the codes and records. This made it impossible to carry on the functions of the consul and Poole asked the Swedish consul general to take over the protection of the American interests, at the same time requesting the facilities of the Soviet government for immediate departure of the American diplomatic and consular staff.

The Allied consuls are doing likewise, he reports. All steps are being taken for the security of private American citizens. They have not been molested so far. Poole said his departure would probably be by way of Petrograd and Stockholm.

The American minister, Poole reports, has cabled to the secretary of state that he has been informed by the Swedish foreign office that on August 5 the Swedish consul general at Moscow took temporary charge of the American as well as English and Japanese interests.

PLANS OF ACTIVITY FURTHER EXTENDED

Following the landing in Vladivostok of the advanced detachments of the Japanese expedition, the Japanese marines who were landed at the Siberian port early this year to protect the Japanese as well as foreigners, were withdrawn. The announcement was made this morning at the Japanese admiralty.

Order in Vladivostok is now well preserved by the Czech-Slovak. The populace is friendly to the Allies and the British, French and Japanese forces already on hand are looked upon by them as saviors. The arrival in the city of the American forces to cooperate with the Czech-Slovak and the Allied forces already in Siberia, is most eagerly awaited.

To Extend Activities Japan has decided to extend her military activities into Siberia as far west as the Siberian-Manchurian border. A portion of the Japanese garrisons in Southern Manchuria along the Southern Manchurian Railway is now already advancing in the direction of Manju, a border town between Siberia and Northern Manchuria.

An official announcement to this effect was made last night by the government, which emphasized the necessity of Japan's taking prompt action, owing to a rapid aggression of the German influence in that part of Siberia. China to Join As a result of a recent agreement between Tokyo and Peking for a joint defense of any of the two far eastern countries, China is to join in this expedition. The plan was already approved by the Chinese government.

CONSUL GENERAL IS OFFICIALLY ADVISED

In addition to the above message to the Nippon Jiji from Tokyo, an official cablegram was received at the local Japanese consulate from the foreign office in Tokyo. The official announcement is as follows: "German and Austrian prisoners who have been interned in Russia have united with the Bolshevik army and are now operating in Manchuria gradually going into Chinese territory. "The forces are daily increasing in numbers and the Chinese republic is threatened with an invasion, and as a result both the Chinese and Japanese residents of Manju, the large border town between Eastern Russia and Manchuria, have been compelled to flee the place. The situation is considered grave by the imperial Japanese government from the viewpoint of national defense of both the republic of China and the Japanese empire. It is not to be overlooked as a minor matter for the imperial government has been negotiating with the Peking government to cooperate in defending the border and to drive back the invaders. "The Japanese government program has met with the approval of the Chinese republic and a part of the garrison stationed at Manju, in Manchuria, will be dispatched toward the scene of the outrages near the border line of Northern Manchuria as a necessary precaution at this juncture."